



BBC DETAILED ANALYSIS

case066_BBC director general Tim Davie resigns over Trump documentary edit / BBC News.en

Broadcast: BBC BREAKING NEWS ANALYSIS | Analyzed: 2026-05-11 21:52

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OVERALL SCORE

4.6/10

Significant imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly biased/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES 2024) is an academic survey of 609 political scientists in 31 countries. Each party is rated on a scale from 0 (far left) to 10 (far right).

Party	Green	SNP	Lab	LibDem	Con	Reform
CHES	1.85	2.90	3.50	4.60	7.30	8.80
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

The overall tendency is presented on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-favoring, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-favoring). The calculation is based on the difference in average favoritism of left vs. right parties (grouping per CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

4.2 / 10

Balanced

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — chesdata.eu | [Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2022](#) | Thresholds: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and does not contribute to the overall score.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Programme Representation vs. Party Programme Position
Conservative	0	Not mentioned; Conservative positions on BBC accountability and editorial bias not represented — party not present in bulletin.
Labour	0	Not mentioned; Labour government's position on BBC charter renewal and the crisis not sought — party not present in bulletin.
Lib Dems	0	Not mentioned; not relevant to this specific story — party not present in bulletin.
SNP	0	Not mentioned; not relevant to this specific story — party not present in bulletin.
Reform UK	0	Not mentioned; Reform UK's strong position on BBC bias and accountability not represented — party not present in bulletin.
Green	0	Not mentioned; not relevant to this specific story — party not present in bulletin.

Score Legend:

+5 = Party programme positions correctly and fully represented

0 = Party/topic not in programme

-5 = Party programme positions actively distorted or misrepresented

Party Bias Summary

- Most accurate representation: N/A — no party is represented in the bulletin.
- Strongest distortion: N/A — no party is represented in the bulletin.
- Average deviation from 0: 0.0
- Conclusion: The bulletin contains no party-political content whatsoever. No party spokesperson, no political reaction, and no party programme position is represented. This is itself a significant finding: a story with direct implications for the BBC's relationship with the Labour government (charter renewal), the Conservative opposition's long-standing critique of BBC bias, and Reform UK's explicit calls for BBC reform is reported entirely without political context. The absence of political voices is not neutral — it is a structural choice that insulates the BBC's institutional narrative from political scrutiny.



CHAPTER 2 — PROGRAMME INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Programme Data

- Title: BBC News Breaking News Bulletin — BBC Leadership Resignations
- Date (from file/context): Sunday evening, [date inferred as late May / early June 2025, exact date not specified in transcript]
- Estimated Length: Approx. 7 minutes 13 seconds (based on final timestamp 07:13)
- Presenter/Reporter: Unnamed anchor (studio presenter) + Nora Nanji (BBC Culture Reporter, in-studio)
- Persons Interviewed/Featured: No external guests; internal BBC reporter only

Actors	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Nora Nanji	BBC Culture Reporter	BBC (internal)	N/A — institutional
Tim Davie	BBC Director General (resigning)	BBC (institutional)	N/A
Deborah Turness	CEO BBC News (resigning)	BBC (institutional)	N/A
Samir Shah	BBC Chairman	BBC (institutional)	N/A

Main Topic

The breaking news of the simultaneous resignations of BBC Director General Tim Davie and BBC News CEO Deborah Turness, triggered primarily by the controversy surrounding a Panorama documentary alleged to have deceptively edited a speech by US President Donald Trump.

World-View Context

The resignations occur at a moment of acute institutional crisis for the BBC. The Panorama documentary controversy — in which an internal memo, leaked to the Telegraph, suggested that two segments of a Trump speech were edited together to make him appear to explicitly endorse the January 6, 2021 Capitol Hill riots — has generated sustained front-page coverage and White House condemnation. The BBC faces simultaneous pressures: its Royal Charter is due for renewal (deadline 2027), it operates under a Labour government that has its own complex relationship with the corporation, and it has faced a series of editorial controversies (Gaza documentary, Glastonbury/Bob Dylan coverage) that have eroded public trust across the political spectrum. The resignations represent the most significant leadership crisis at the BBC in decades and raise fundamental questions about editorial standards, institutional accountability, and the BBC's relationship with political power — both domestic and foreign.



CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS

Hard Facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. EXPERT SELECTION

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Expert 1: Nora Nanji — BBC Culture Reporter

Timestamp	00:18
Statement	"Really significant news that's just come to us in the last few minutes. So both the BBC's director general Tim Davie, but also Deborah Turness who is the CEO of news both resigning."
Classification	Nora Nanji is an internal BBC employee reporting on the resignation of her own organisation's leadership. She has an inherent institutional interest in the story she is covering.

Missing countervoice: An independent media analyst, a political correspondent from a rival outlet, or a former BBC executive with no current institutional stake would have provided genuinely independent analysis.

Source Depth Check:

(a) FUNDING: Nanji is employed and paid by the BBC. The BBC is the subject of the story. This creates a direct and unavoidable conflict of interest.

Conflict of interest: An employee of an institution cannot be considered a neutral analyst of that institution's leadership crisis.

(b) MANDATE: Nanji's mandate as a BBC Culture Reporter is to cover arts and media — not to provide independent institutional accountability journalism. Her mandate is structurally incompatible with neutral assessment of her employer's crisis.

D1 Conflict of Interest: -2 — Direct employment relationship with the subject institution; structural conflict is maximal.

D2 Personal Risk: -2 — Nanji faces career risk if she is critical of BBC leadership; incentive structure strongly favours institutional loyalty.

D3 Subject Competence: +1 — Has relevant knowledge of BBC institutional context as a culture reporter; but not a governance or editorial standards specialist.

D4 Opinion Consistency: 0 — No prior public record to assess consistency.

D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: 0 — Reporting is factual in tone but selectively framed; neither strongly data-driven nor overtly emotional.

D6 Source Level: -1 — Secondary source (reporting on statements and leaked memos, not primary documents independently verified).

TOTAL: -4 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW (borderline; the conflict of interest is severe but the factual content of the reporting is largely verifiable)

(c) PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE: The bulletin presents Nanji as a neutral reporter providing context. In reality, she is an institutional insider reporting on her own employer's crisis. This is not flagged to viewers. This constitutes Technique 12 (Source Selection) — a structurally partial source is presented as neutral.

Missing Expert Groups:

- Independent media academic (e.g., from Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, Oxford)



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- Political correspondent with no BBC affiliation
- Former BBC executive or board member with no current institutional stake

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Source Depth Check	-2	-2	+1	0	0	-1	-4	YELLOW

Summary (Matrix Result):

- Nora Nanji: YELLOW (-4) — Factually competent but structurally conflicted; presented as neutral when she is institutionally partial. The absence of any external expert is the dominant problem in this criterion.



2. SOURCE SELECTION

7/10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Claims without primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Source 1: The Daily Telegraph

Timestamp

02:31 — Statement: "on Tuesday the Telegraph published this details of a leaked internal BBC memo"

- (a) Funding and ownership:** The Telegraph is a privately owned right-leaning national newspaper, owned by the Barclay family estate (pending sale). It has a consistent editorial line critical of the BBC.
- (b) Structural conflict of interest:** The Telegraph has a commercial and editorial interest in stories that damage the BBC's reputation. Its role as the primary source for the leaked memo is not contextualised in terms of its editorial position.
- (c) Missing counterpoint:** No source from a left-leaning or pro-BBC perspective is cited to contextualise the Telegraph's reporting. The leaked memo's authenticity and the Telegraph's characterisation of it are not independently verified within the bulletin.

Source 2: BBC Chairman Samir Shah (statement)

Timestamp

00:33 — Statement: "this is a sad day for the BBC. He said Tim has been an outstanding director general"

- (a) Funding:** Shah is the BBC chairman, appointed by the government. He is an institutional insider.
- (b) Structural conflict of interest:** Shah has an institutional interest in managing the narrative of the resignations in a way that minimises reputational damage to the BBC and to himself (he remains in post).
- (c) Missing counterpoint:** No critical assessment of Shah's own role in the crisis is offered. His statement is read as authoritative without challenge.

Source 3: Tim Davie (resignation statement)

Timestamp

04:43 — Statement: read at length by anchor

- (a) Funding:** Davie is the departing BBC DG; his statement is a self-interested document.
- (b) Structural conflict of interest:** Davie has every incentive to frame his departure in the most favourable possible terms. His statement is read at length without editorial commentary.
- (c) Missing counterpoint:** No critical response to Davie's self-assessment is offered.

Missing counter-source: An independent media analyst, a political critic of the BBC, or an Ofcom representative would have provided genuine source diversity.

Summary: All sources in this bulletin are either BBC institutional insiders (Shah, Davie, Turness) or a single right-leaning newspaper (the Telegraph). No independent, academic, regulatory, or politically diverse source is included. The source selection is structurally homogeneous and fails the due impartiality standard.



3. TIME DISTRIBUTION				4/10					
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Estimated speaking time:

- Anchor (reading statements + questions): approx. 4 min. 30 sec. (62%)
- Nora Nanji (BBC Culture Reporter): approx. 2 min. 30 sec. (35%)
- External voices: 0 min. (0%)
- Tim Davie's statement (read by anchor): approx. 2 min. 30 sec. (included in anchor time above)

Summary: The time distribution is dominated by the reading of official BBC statements (Davie, Turness, Shah) and a brief exchange with an internal BBC reporter. Zero time is allocated to any external, independent, or critical voice. For a story of this significance, this distribution is structurally inadequate for due impartiality purposes.



4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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Omission 1:

Context

The actual content of the Panorama documentary and the specific nature of the alleged edit are never examined. What did Trump actually say? What was edited? What was the effect of the edit? These are the central factual questions of the crisis.

Relevant at: 02:31 — "the Telegraph published this details of a leaked internal BBC memo which suggested that the program had been edited two parts of Donald Trump's speech together"

Effect

Viewers are told that an edit occurred and that it was controversial, but are given no basis to assess whether the edit was genuinely misleading or whether the Telegraph's characterisation of the memo was accurate. The omission prevents informed public judgement.

Omission 2:

Context

No political reaction is included — neither from the government (Labour, which oversees charter renewal) nor from the opposition (Conservatives or Reform UK, who have been most vocal about BBC bias). The political dimension of the crisis is entirely absent.

Relevant at: 03:42 — "the BBC's chair Samir Shah is due to report back on all of this to a parliamentary select committee tomorrow"

Effect

The mention of a parliamentary select committee hearing implies political accountability, but no political voice is included to articulate what that accountability should look like. The omission makes the crisis appear purely internal when it is fundamentally political.

Omission 3:

Context

The charter renewal context — mentioned briefly at 04:32 — is not developed. The BBC's Royal Charter expires in 2027 and is to be renewed under a Labour government. The resignations have direct implications for the charter negotiation, including questions about BBC governance, editorial independence, and public trust. This context is mentioned in passing but never analysed.

Relevant at: 04:32 — "particularly coming up to charter renewal"

Effect

Viewers are not given the information needed to understand why the timing of these resignations is particularly significant for the BBC's long-term future.

Summary: The bulletin omits the three most analytically significant dimensions of the story: the factual substance of the editorial controversy, the political accountability dimension, and the charter renewal implications. What remains is institutional process reporting — who resigned and what their statements said — without the context needed for informed public understanding.

Missing Voices

- Independent media academic/journalism scholar: Would have provided analysis of the editorial standards failure and its significance for public broadcasting.



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- Conservative or Reform UK spokesperson: Would have articulated the long-standing political critique of BBC bias that this controversy has amplified.
- Labour government spokesperson / DCMS minister: Would have clarified the government's position on the BBC crisis ahead of charter renewal.
- Ofcom representative: Would have contextualised the regulatory findings and their implications for the BBC's licence obligations.
- Former BBC executive (e.g., former DG or board member): Would have provided institutional governance perspective on the significance of simultaneous dual resignations.
- BBC journalist/NUJ representative: Would have given the workforce perspective on the leadership crisis.
- Licence fee payer / media consumer advocate: Would have represented the public interest dimension.
- Legal or constitutional expert on BBC Charter: Would have explained the charter renewal implications of the crisis.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION									2/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Complete figures include: absolute value, proportion (%) and trend

Finding 1:

Timestamp 06:07

Figure: "Despite a hugely competitive market, I'm proud that the BBC remains the most trusted news brand globally."

Missing context This claim — from Davie's resignation statement, read without challenge — is not sourced, not dated, and not contextualised. Trust in the BBC has been declining in multiple surveys. The claim is presented as established fact.

Effect Viewers receive an unverified self-assessment of the BBC's trustworthiness at the precise moment when that trustworthiness is under public scrutiny.

Summary: Numerical manipulation is not a dominant technique in this bulletin. The primary issue is the uncritical reading of an unsourced trust claim from Davie's statement. No statistical data is presented or manipulated in a more systematic way.



6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Association 1:

Timestamp 04:21

Quote *"this will be a victory for some who have perhaps wanted this moment to come"*

Technique: Those who sought accountability for the BBC's editorial failures are implicitly associated with opportunism or hostility — people who "wanted this moment to come" rather than people with legitimate concerns about editorial standards.

Effect Subtly delegitimises critics without naming them or engaging with their arguments.

No full guilt-by-association chain is present. The bulletin does not label any individual as a "conspiracy theorist" or similar. The association technique is mild and limited to the single instance above.

Summary: Guilt by association is not a dominant technique in this bulletin. The single instance noted above is a mild delegitimation of unnamed critics rather than a systematic association campaign.



7. TIMING

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Finding 1:

Position: 00:35 (Opening)

Content: "this is a sad day for the BBC" — the chairman's emotional characterisation is placed at the very opening of the substantive reporting.

Timing effect: The emotional frame ("sad day") is established before any factual context is provided. This primes viewers to receive the resignations as a loss rather than as an accountability outcome.

Finding 2:

Position: 04:43 — 07:13 (Final 2.5 minutes)

Content: Tim Davie's full resignation statement is read at length, ending with: "I'll always be a passionate cheerleader for a civilized society, a strong BBC, and a thriving UK."

Timing effect: The bulletin ends with an extended, unchallenged self-eulogy from the departing director general. The final impression left with viewers is of a dedicated public servant leaving on his own terms, rather than of an institutional leader departing under pressure following editorial failures.

Summary: The bulletin's timing structure — opening with the chairman's "sad day" frame and closing with Davie's self-laudatory statement — creates a narrative arc that is sympathetic to the departing leadership. The most critical contextual information (Ofcom breach, White House condemnation) is buried in the middle.



8. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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Outrage = bias. Selective outrage amplifies the finding. Score = outrage level (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the trigger event must be documented. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if comparable triggers in other positions produced no analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp

03:26

Trigger event: The White House's condemnation of the BBC's coverage as "dishonest" is raised.

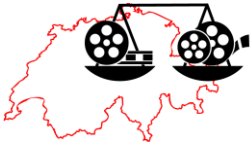
Reaction: "Yeah, that's right. I mean the Telegraph yesterday reported that the White House has also commented on it and called the BBC's coverage of it dishonest."

Comparison

The chairman's characterisation of Davie as "outstanding" (00:38) is read without any sceptical framing. The White House criticism is mentioned but not followed up; the chairman's praise is read at length.

Asymmetry: There is a mild asymmetry in how external criticism (White House) and internal praise (chairman) are treated, but the bulletin does not express outrage in either direction. The asymmetry is one of depth of treatment rather than emotional register.

Summary: Selective outrage is not a dominant technique in this bulletin. The bulletin's tone is consistently measured and institutional. The mild asymmetry between the treatment of external criticism and internal praise is noted but does not rise to the level of selective outrage.



9. COMPLETENESS							7/10		
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Share of covered perspectives

Inverted: original value measures coverage (higher = better). Shown as deviation (higher = larger gaps).

- [A] The perspective of BBC journalists and staff:** how do they assess the editorial failures and the leadership response?
 - [B] The perspective of media regulators (Ofcom):** what do the existing findings (Gaza documentary breach) mean for the pattern of failures?
 - [C] The perspective of political critics of the BBC from the right (Conservative, Reform UK):** who have long argued the BBC has a structural left-liberal bias.
 - [D] The perspective of political defenders of the BBC from the left (Labour, Green):** who value public broadcasting but may also have concerns about specific editorial decisions.
 - [E] The perspective of independent media scholars and journalism academics:** on editorial standards, the editing controversy, and institutional accountability.
 - [F] The perspective of the Trump administration / White House:** which publicly condemned the BBC's coverage as "dishonest."
 - [G] The perspective of BBC licence fee payers and the general public:** whose trust in the institution is directly affected.
 - [H] The perspective of former BBC executives or board members:** on governance failures and the charter renewal context.
 - [I] The perspective of competing UK news organisations:** on what the BBC's crisis means for the broader UK media landscape.
 - [J] The perspective of the subjects of the Panorama documentary:** specifically, what the actual editing controversy involved and whether the BBC's internal memo accurately characterised the edit.
- ### Assessment: Was Each Perspective Addressed?

[A] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No BBC staff voices beyond the resigning executives' written statements. No journalist reaction sought.

Assessment: A significant omission given this is a story about the BBC's own workforce.

[B] MENTIONED (briefly)

Timestamp: 03:13 — Quote: "that Ofcom found to have seriously breached the broadcasting rules"

Assessment: Mentioned as a contextual data point only; no Ofcom representative or regulatory analysis provided.

[C] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No Conservative, Reform UK, or right-leaning political voice included.

Assessment: The political dimension of the BBC's accountability crisis is entirely absent.

[D] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No Labour or left-leaning political voice included.

Assessment: The government's position on the BBC crisis — directly relevant given charter renewal — is not sought.

[E] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No independent media academic or journalism scholar consulted.

Assessment: The absence of independent expert analysis is a structural weakness of the bulletin.



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[F] MENTIONED (briefly, second-hand)

Timestamp: 03:32 — Quote: "the White House has also commented on it and called the BBC's coverage of it dishonest"

Assessment: Mentioned as reported by the Telegraph, not directly; no White House statement read or analysed.

[G] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No public or licence-fee-payer perspective included.

Assessment: The people who fund the BBC are entirely absent from this bulletin.

[H] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 00:33 — Quote: "the BBC chairman Samir Shah said this is a sad day for the BBC"

Assessment: The chairman's statement is read, but no former executive or board member provides independent governance analysis.

[I] OMITTED

Timestamp: N/A — No competitor media perspective included.

Assessment: The broader UK media landscape implications are not explored.

[J] PARTIALLY ADDRESSED

Timestamp: 02:31 — Quote: "the Telegraph published this details of a leaked internal BBC memo which suggested that the program had been edited two parts of Donald Trump's speech together"

Assessment: The factual substance of the editing controversy is described but not independently verified or analysed; the actual content of Trump's speech and the nature of the edit are not examined.

Completeness Score: 3/10

Justification: The bulletin addresses only the bare institutional facts of the resignations — who resigned, what their statements said, and a brief contextual list of recent controversies. It does not include any external voice, any independent analysis, any political reaction, any regulatory perspective, or any examination of the substantive editorial question at the heart of the crisis. As a breaking news bulletin this is partially understandable, but the absence of even a single external perspective — particularly given the BBC is reporting on itself — is a significant structural deficit.



Soft Facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING

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Finding 1:

Timestamp	00:35
Quote	<i>"this is a sad day for the BBC"</i>
Manipulation	The chairman's characterisation of the resignations as "sad" is adopted as the emotional frame of the entire bulletin without challenge or alternative framing.
Why problematic	For critics of the BBC — including those who have argued for years that the corporation has structural editorial problems — this is not a "sad day" but a moment of accountability. By opening with and repeatedly returning to the "sad day" frame, the bulletin positions the resignations as a loss rather than as a consequence of institutional failure.

Finding 2:

Timestamp	04:21
Quote	<i>"this will be a victory for some who have perhaps wanted this moment to come"</i>
Manipulation	Those who sought accountability are framed as having "wanted this moment to come" — a phrase that implies opportunism or hostility rather than legitimate concern about editorial standards.
Why problematic	The framing delegitimises critics of the BBC by suggesting their satisfaction is about "victory" rather than about the substantive editorial failures that triggered the crisis. This is a subtle but significant framing choice.

Finding 3:

Timestamp	05:21
Quote	<i>"In these increasingly polarized times the BBC is of unique value and speaks to the very best of us. It helps make the UK a special place overwhelmingly kind, tolerant and curious."</i>
Manipulation	Tim Davie's resignation statement — which is read at length and without critical commentary — frames the BBC in explicitly ideological terms ("kind, tolerant and curious") that position the institution as a moral guardian.
Why problematic	The anchor reads this statement without any editorial distance or critical framing. The BBC is thus allowed to characterise itself in glowing terms at the moment of its greatest recent crisis, with no counterpoint offered.



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Summary: The bulletin is framed throughout as an institutional tragedy rather than an accountability moment. The emotional register is set by the chairman's "sad day" characterisation and reinforced by the uncritical reading of Davie's self-laudatory resignation statement.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY									5/10
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Finding 1:	
Timestamp	00:38
Quote	<i>"Tim has been an outstanding director general for the last five years. He has propelled the BBC forward with determination, single-mindedness and foresight."</i>
Manipulation	Highly laudatory language from the chairman's statement is read without editorial qualification or counterpoint.
Why problematic	The words "outstanding," "propelled," "determination," "single-mindedness," and "foresight" are unambiguously positive characterisations. A neutral alternative would be: "The chairman described Davie's tenure in positive terms, though critics have pointed to a series of editorial failures during his leadership." No such qualification is offered.

Finding 2:	
Timestamp	02:13
Quote	<i>"which was alleged to have misrepresented Trump's speech with an edit"</i>
Manipulation	The word "alleged" is used here, which is appropriate journalistic hedging — however, the bulletin then proceeds to describe the controversy in terms that largely accept the Telegraph's framing of the leaked memo without independent verification.
Why problematic	The use of "alleged" at this point is inconsistent with the subsequent treatment, which presents the editing controversy as established fact sufficient to explain the resignations. The hedging is applied selectively.

Finding 3:	
Timestamp	06:03
Quote	<i>"We should champion it, not weaponize it."</i>
Manipulation	Davie's phrase "weaponize" — read without commentary — frames critics of the BBC as bad-faith actors who are "weaponizing" the institution rather than holding it to account.
Why problematic	This is politically loaded language that is read approvingly (or at minimum uncritically) by the anchor. A neutral alternative would flag that this characterisation is contested — that those who have criticised the BBC's editorial decisions would reject the "weaponization" framing entirely.

Summary: The bulletin's word choices consistently favour the BBC's institutional self-presentation, adopting laudatory language from official statements without critical distance and allowing politically loaded framing ("weaponize") to pass without challenge.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the trigger event must be documented. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if comparable triggers in other guests produced no analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp 02:07

Trigger event: The anchor asks Nanji to confirm whether the Panorama documentary was "the main reason" for the resignations — a leading question that invites a specific causal narrative.

Quote (anchor) *"can we assume that this was the main reason that these two directors all these two senior people at the BBC leaving?"*

Comparison There is no comparable moment where the anchor challenges the institutional framing of the resignations or asks whether the BBC's own account of events is accurate.

Asymmetry: The question is leading rather than challenging — it invites Nanji to confirm a narrative rather than to interrogate it. However, given that there is only one interlocutor (Nanji), a full asymmetry assessment across multiple guests is not possible. The leading quality of the question is noted but cannot be scored as asymmetric in the K5/K13 sense without a comparable trigger.

Finding 2:

Timestamp 03:26

Trigger event: The anchor raises the White House criticism of the BBC.

Quote (anchor) *"And there was criticism from the White House as well on that, wasn't there?"*

Comparison The anchor does not follow up on this point with any analysis of whether the White House criticism was substantively justified. The question is confirmatory rather than investigative.

Asymmetry: Not demonstrably asymmetric given the single-guest format, but the confirmatory framing is noted.

Summary: The moderation is generally soft and confirmatory rather than challenging. Given the single-reporter format, full K5/K13 asymmetry cannot be established, but the anchor's questions consistently invite institutional narrative confirmation rather than independent scrutiny. No interruptions, no hard follow-ups, no challenge to any claim made.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Asymmetry 1:

To Nora Nanji, 02:07: "can we assume that this was the main reason that these two directors all these two senior people at the BBC leaving?" — Soft/leading — invites confirmation of a pre-formed narrative.

To Nora Nanji, 04:04: "And in terms of the atmosphere for the BBC, how difficult is it to manage something like this?" — Soft/sympathetic — frames the crisis as a management challenge rather than an accountability failure.

Comparison

No hard questions are asked at any point — e.g., "Was the BBC's editorial process for the Panorama documentary adequate?", "Should the chairman also resign?", "Is the BBC capable of independently investigating its own failures?" The absence of any challenging question is consistent across the entire bulletin.

Asymmetry 2:

The White House criticism (03:26) is raised but immediately dropped without follow-up. No question is asked about whether the White House's characterisation of the BBC's coverage as "dishonest" has any factual basis.

Comparison

By contrast, the chairman's characterisation of Davie as "outstanding" (00:38) is read without any challenge. The asymmetry is between how external criticism (White House) and internal praise (chairman) are treated — the former is mentioned and dropped, the latter is read at length.

Summary: All questions in the bulletin are soft, confirmatory, or sympathetic. No challenging question is asked of any participant. The asymmetry is not between different guests (there is only one) but between the treatment of institutional self-praise (read at length, unchallenged) and external criticism (mentioned briefly, not followed up).



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Finding 1:

Timestamp

02:55

Construct: "I think it's fair to say there's been a number of issues that may have led up to this point."

Analysis

Nanji lists three controversies (Glastonbury/Bob Dylan, Gaza documentary, Panorama) as if they are of comparable weight and as if their cumulative effect is the explanation for the resignations. This creates a false equivalence between controversies of very different severity and public significance. The Gaza documentary resulted in an Ofcom finding of serious breach; the Glastonbury controversy was a matter of editorial taste. Treating them as equivalent elements in a list creates a misleading impression of the pattern of failures.

Summary: False balance is a minor technique in this bulletin. The primary issue is the false equivalence between controversies of different severity in Nanji's contextual list. The bulletin does not create false balance between political positions (since no political positions are represented), but it does create a misleading equivalence between editorial controversies of different gravity.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

6/10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Finding 1:

Agenda element set: The resignations are treated as the end of a crisis rather than the beginning of an accountability process.

Timestamp

03:54 — Evidence: "obviously the decision seems to have now come on Sunday night for both Tim Davie and Deborah Turness to resign"

Alternative agenda: What accountability mechanisms will now be activated? Will there be an independent inquiry into the Panorama editorial process? What does the parliamentary select committee hearing mean for BBC governance? These questions are not placed on the agenda.

Finding 2:

Agenda element set: The BBC's self-characterisation as "the most trusted news brand globally" and as an institution that "speaks to the very best of us" is treated as uncontested fact.

Timestamp

06:07 and 05:21 — Evidence: read without challenge from Davie's statement.

Alternative agenda: The BBC's declining trust ratings, the pattern of Ofcom breaches, and the political controversy over BBC bias are all relevant counter-narratives that are not placed on the agenda.

Finding 3:

Agenda element set: The charter renewal context is mentioned but not placed on the agenda as a substantive issue.

Timestamp

04:32 — Evidence: "particularly coming up to charter renewal"

Alternative agenda: The charter renewal is the most significant structural context for understanding why these resignations matter. The BBC's relationship with the Labour government, the terms of the new charter, and the implications of the leadership crisis for BBC independence are all agenda items that are raised and immediately dropped.

Summary: The bulletin's agenda is set almost entirely by the BBC's own institutional framing. The resignations are presented as a management transition rather than as an accountability crisis. The substantive questions — about editorial standards, political accountability, and charter renewal — are either absent from the agenda or mentioned and immediately dropped.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL EVALUATION

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Rating
1	EXPERT SELECTION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
2	SOURCE SELECTION	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
3	TIME DISTRIBUTION	4/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	8/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
5	NUMERICAL MANIPULATION	2/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	1/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
7	TIMING	5/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
8	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	2/10	<i>Unremarkable</i>
9	COMPLETENESS	7/10	<i>Pronounced imbalance</i>
10	FRAMING	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
11	WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY	5/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOUR	3/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	3/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
14	FALSE BALANCE	3/10	<i>Slight imbalance</i>
15	AGENDA-SETTING	6/10	<i>Significant imbalance</i>

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.8/10

Significant imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

4.3/10

Significant imbalance

OVERALL SCORE

4.6/10

Significant imbalance

Average of Hardfacts and Softfacts



KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detected.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without substantial impact on balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognizable tendency; low to moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance affecting the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 and above are classified as 'significant findings.'
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with distinct impact relevance.
8–9	Severe finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No significant patterns detected; broadcast meets the impartiality standard.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of perspective diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-broadcast patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high bias degree	Maximum severity across nearly all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favored	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
+3 to +5	Strongly favored	Party is significantly overrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL CLASSIFICATION (BBC Charter Art. 6)

Assessment under BBC Charter Art. 6

Violation 1:

Standard: BBC Charter Art. 6 — Due Impartiality

Offence: The BBC reports on its own leadership crisis using exclusively internal sources (BBC chairman's statement, BBC DG's resignation statement, BBC News CEO's resignation statement, BBC culture reporter) without any independent, external, political, regulatory, or public voice.

Evidence: Timestamp 00:00–07:13 — the entire bulletin contains no external source. The closest to an external perspective is the Telegraph's reporting (02:31: "the Telegraph published this details of a leaked internal BBC memo"), which is itself not independently verified.

Assessment: Due impartiality under BBC Charter Art. 6 requires that on matters of public controversy, the BBC presents a range of significant views. A story about the BBC's own editorial failures and leadership resignations is, by definition, a matter of public controversy. The exclusive reliance on internal BBC sources — all of whom have an institutional interest in managing the narrative — is structurally incompatible with due impartiality. This is not a marginal case: the BBC is the subject of the story, and its own employees and officials are the only voices heard.

Violation 2:

Standard: BBC Charter Art. 6 — Due Accuracy

Offence: Tim Davie's claim that "the BBC remains the most trusted news brand globally" (06:07) is read without source attribution, without date, and without any editorial qualification, at the precise moment when the BBC's trustworthiness is under public scrutiny.

Evidence: Timestamp 06:07 — "Despite a hugely competitive market, I'm proud that the BBC remains the most trusted news brand globally."

Assessment: Due accuracy requires that factual claims be verifiable and contextualised. An unsourced, undated trust claim from a departing executive's self-interested resignation statement does not meet this standard when read without editorial qualification. The BBC's own trust ratings have been subject to significant variation and decline in recent years; presenting this claim as established fact without qualification is a due accuracy concern.

Violation 3:

Standard: BBC Charter Art. 6 — Due Impartiality (Completeness)

Offence: The factual substance of the Panorama editing controversy — the central cause of the resignations — is described only in terms of the Telegraph's characterisation of a leaked internal memo, without independent verification, without examination of the actual edit, and without any assessment of whether the edit was genuinely misleading.

Evidence: Timestamp 02:31 — "the Telegraph published this details of a leaked internal BBC memo which suggested that the program had been edited two parts of Donald Trump's speech together so that he appeared to explicitly encourage the Capitol Hill riots of January 2021."

Assessment: Due impartiality requires that the BBC provide viewers with sufficient information to form their own judgement. The bulletin provides no basis for viewers to assess the severity of the editorial failure at the heart of the crisis. This is a material omission that prevents informed public understanding.

Overall Assessment BBC Charter Art. 6

This bulletin presents a material challenge to the BBC's due impartiality obligations under Art. 6 of the Royal Charter, primarily through structural self-referentiality: the BBC is reporting on its own crisis using only its own institutional voices. While the factual content of the reporting is broadly accurate in its narrow scope, the systematic omission of external perspectives, the uncritical adoption of the BBC's institutional self-framing, and the failure to independently examine the substantive editorial controversy at the heart of the story collectively constitute a failure of due



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impartiality. The bulletin functions as institutional crisis communication rather than independent journalism. In the context of the BBC's charter renewal process — in which the corporation's relationship with the government and its public trust are directly at stake — this failure is particularly significant. A regulatory assessment by Ofcom under the Broadcasting Code Section 5 (due impartiality) would likely find that the bulletin, while not containing demonstrably false statements, fails the due impartiality standard through systematic omission and the exclusive use of conflicted internal sources.



CHAPTER 6 — Source Depth Check

Source 1: The Daily Telegraph (cited as primary source for leaked memo)

- FUNDING:** Privately owned; historically associated with right-of-centre editorial positions. Pending ownership change (Barclay estate sale). Commercial revenue from subscriptions and advertising.
- MANDATE:** The Telegraph's mandate is commercial journalism with a right-of-centre editorial orientation. It is not a neutral public interest body.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The Telegraph has a consistent editorial interest in stories that support the narrative of BBC left-liberal bias. Its decision to publish the leaked memo, and its characterisation of that memo, should be understood in this context. This does not mean the reporting is false, but it means the source is not neutral.
- CREDIBILITY MATRIX (6D -2/+2):**
 - D1 Conflict of Interest: -1 — Structural editorial interest in BBC-critical stories; not disqualifying but relevant.
 - D2 Personal Risk: 0 — Institutional source; personal risk not applicable.
 - D3 Subject Competence: +1 — Experienced media reporting team; competent on BBC institutional matters.
 - D4 Opinion Consistency: +1 — Consistent editorial line on BBC bias; predictable but not inconsistent.
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: +1 — Reporting on leaked memo is document-based; relatively data-driven.
 - D6 Source Level: +1 — Claims to have primary document (leaked memo); if authentic, this is primary source material.**TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW — Relevant and potentially reliable source, but editorial conflict of interest must be disclosed to viewers. Not disclosed in bulletin.**
- COUNTER-SOURCE:** A source with a different editorial orientation (e.g., The Guardian, which has covered the same story from a more pro-BBC perspective) would have provided balance. Not cited.

Source 2: BBC Chairman Samir Shah (institutional statement)

- FUNDING:** BBC chairman; appointed by the government; paid by the BBC.
- MANDATE:** Shah's mandate is to govern the BBC and protect its institutional interests. His statement is a governance communication, not independent analysis.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Shah remains in post following the resignations. He has a direct institutional interest in framing the departures as orderly and the institution as sound. His statement is not a neutral assessment.
- CREDIBILITY MATRIX (6D -2/+2):**
 - D1 Conflict of Interest: -2 — Maximal institutional conflict; he is the BBC's own chairman commenting on his own institution's crisis.
 - D2 Personal Risk: -1 — Shah faces reputational risk if the crisis deepens; incentive to manage narrative.
 - D3 Subject Competence: +2 — Has direct institutional knowledge.
 - D4 Opinion Consistency: 0 — No prior public record to assess.
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: -1 — Statement is emotionally framed ("sad day," "outstanding").
 - D6 Source Level: +2 — Primary source (direct statement from principal).**TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW — Primary source with maximal conflict of interest; must be treated as institutional communication, not independent assessment. Not flagged as such in bulletin.**
- COUNTER-SOURCE:** An independent governance expert or former BBC board member with no current institutional stake would have provided genuine counterpoint. Not cited.

Source 3: Tim Davie (resignation statement, read at length)

- FUNDING:** Departing BBC DG; BBC employee until transition complete.
- MANDATE:** Davie's resignation statement is a self-interested document designed to manage his personal and professional legacy.
- CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Davie has every incentive to frame his departure in the most favourable possible terms. His statement is not a neutral assessment of his tenure or of the BBC's failures.



4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX (6D -2/+2):

- D1 Conflict of Interest: -2 — Maximal personal conflict; self-assessment of own performance.
- D2 Personal Risk: -1 — Reputational risk if departure is seen as failure; incentive to frame positively.
- D3 Subject Competence: +2 — Has direct institutional knowledge.
- D4 Opinion Consistency: 0 — No prior comparable statement to assess.
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. Data: -2 — Statement is highly emotional and self-laudatory; no data provided.
- D6 Source Level: +2 — Primary source (direct statement from principal).

TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE TRAFFIC LIGHT: YELLOW — Primary source with maximal personal conflict of interest and high emotional content; must be treated as self-interested communication, not independent assessment. Read at length without editorial qualification in bulletin.

5. COUNTER-SOURCE: A critical assessment of Davie's tenure from an independent media analyst or a political critic would have provided essential counterpoint. Not cited.

Analysis completed under Version 2.7-detail methodology. All findings are based exclusively on the provided transcript. Timestamps are as provided in the source material. All direct quotations are reproduced in the original language of the transcript (English).

Source Credibility Overview:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
The Daily Telegraph (cited as primary source for leaked memo)	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+3	YELLOW
BBC Chairman Samir Shah (institutional statement)	-2	-1	+2	0	-1	+2	0	YELLOW
Tim Davie (resignation statement, read at length)	-2	-1	+2	0	-2	+2	-1	YELLOW

Legal and Methodological Notes

No factual determination	The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams, or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.
No legal judgment	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under Ofcom Broadcasting Code. The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular Ofcom).
No proof of causation	Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.
No judgment of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.



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**Heuristic
comparison tool**

The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL BROADCASTING LAW

Legal Framework United Kingdom — BBC

Legislation

- BBC Royal Charter (2017, valid until 2027)
- Communications Act 2003
- Ofcom Broadcasting Code

Relevant Provisions

BBC Royal Charter

- Art. 5 (Public Purposes): Sustaining citizenship and civil society through the provision of impartial news and information to help people understand and engage with the world around them.
- Art. 6(4): The BBC must observe high standards of due impartiality.

Communications Act 2003

- s.319(2)(c): News included in television and radio services is presented with due impartiality.
- s.320(1): Special impartiality requirements for matters of political controversy and matters relating to current public policy.

Ofcom Broadcasting Code

- Section 5 (Due Impartiality): Due impartiality on matters of political or industrial controversy and matters relating to current public policy. "Due" means adequate or appropriate to the subject and nature of the programme.

Core Obligations

- 1. Due Impartiality:** Not absolute equal treatment, but appropriate to the subject matter
- 2. Due Accuracy:** Adequate accuracy in reporting
- 3. Editorial Independence:** Independence from government and commercial interests

Regulatory Authority

- Ofcom (Office of Communications): External regulator with sanctioning powers
- BBC Board: Internal governance

Complaints Procedure

1. BBC Complaints (internal, three-tier)
2. Ofcom (external complaint after exhausting internal routes)
3. Judicial Review (High Court)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

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The interview is not a conversation. It is a stage – and someone else has written the script.

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Because whoever understands framing sees the world more clearly. Hears news differently. Conducts conversations more confidently. And no longer so easily accepts a frame chosen by someone else.



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With many exercises and concrete examples from politics, media and everyday life – and the occasional smile.

Framing with style. Because the frame changes everything.